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Milbrough, Banch.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Gen. W. R. Cox.

300000 VOTES OF WAR.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic Conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District, will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Nash county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty given for Merrimac in 1862.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

B. A. LONDON, Jr.

March 31st. Chairman.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Naturally enough the Milton Chronicle disagrees with the Recorder on the question of Senatorial selection, claiming that Caswell and Person stand precisely on the same footing as regards equality of right. The Chronicle refers to the action of the first Convention held at Prospect Hill under the new arrangement of Senatorial Districts, in which the Orange delegates agreed that Orange should alternate equally with Person and Caswell. But has the Editor of the Chronicle forgotten—we think he was a delegate—that the Orange delegates made this concession with the express avowal that their action could not bind any future Convention? They could not do it, for it was in violation of the principle upon which the District was made. Orange was entitled to a Senator in her own right. Left as a separate District, she still would have been entitled to and have elected a Senator. Added to this, as was at first arranged, she would still have elected her Senator. Added to Caswell and Person, it was not to merge her existence in those counties, and abandon her own right, but for the humane purpose of giving those often oppressed and radical ridden counties the safe guard and guide of Democratic help. Caswell and Person alone, or attached to any other County than Orange would have been nine times out of ten with Republican representation in the Senate. Now, they are sure, alternately, to have one of their many distinguished sons to represent them. Can they ask more? We think they cannot reasonably do so.

AGRICULTURAL HUMBUGS.

The Agriculturist very opportunely calls attention to the many novelties advertised which are very apt to deceive the unwary, and harden the hearts of farmers by the effect of deception against the introduction of what is really valuable. There is no doubt that much may be introduced among us that generally of value, and would diversify our productions and add to our profits. The interchange of the products of different nations, facilitated by commerce, brings to our knowledge plants for food or forage previously unknown to us. In this way our stock of them is constantly increasing, and much to our advantage.

But this disposition to accept additions to our stock of vegetables, grains and forage is taking advantage of by adventurers to impose upon the farmer worthless things with extravagant representations of qualities. We are in the continued receipt of circulars and offers to print with the offer of seed of wonderful value as compensation. Some of these we have tried. Therefore we can speak of them. We are led to these regarding seeing in the Milton Mercury a notice of the Japan Pea and the Chaffa, as something to vitalize the whole farming interest. Both of these things we know. The Chaffa is good in its way, but works no miracle, for it takes hard work to make it pay the expense of cultivation. The Japan Pea is as arrant a humbug as ever was imposed upon credulity. It produces abundantly without doubt, but what to do with the crop is the trouble. Stock will not eat it in any shape. Man cannot eat it, for boil it ever so long, it retains its obdurate hardness. You might as well attempt to boil a bag of buckshot soft as to make anything of Japan Peas.

Look out for humbugs.

Mexico is stirred up from the bottom. There has been so far no active fighting, but the revolutionists have about 20,000 men in the field roaming about, and the government have about the same number. As the Mexicans are always impatient, under peace and a settled government, the overthrow of the government, and the success of the revolutionists may be almost considered certain.

SPEECH OF HON. JOE DAVIS.

The following will be found in the speech of Hon. J. J. Davis, in favor of the proposition to appropriate \$1,000,000 to the establishment of a new seat of government. We publish it because it shows the interest this gentleman takes in everything that appertains to his native state, and that though he speaks seldom he is always on the watch.

In this connection, we hope the county Convention will instruct its delegates to vote for the re-nomination of Mr. Davis. To do otherwise would be construed into a rebuke which would be wholly unjust and undeserved. It is not the frequent speaker that is the most useful member. James McKay, James Graham, Edmund Debary, each for many successive sessions members from their respective districts were seldom heard in debate, and their voices were seldom heard on the floor. And yet there were no more respected nor useful members of the body in which they served, or men who had the more unreserved confidence of their constituents.

This district will be unwise to attempt a change. It is clear that Mr. Davis is stronger in public estimation than he was two years ago. Then he was unknown, now he is on every man's tongue and in every man's heart.

His majority two years ago was upwards of 1600. True, he had a weak opponent and the Republicans will not commit the folly of nominating another Hadden. But Mr. Davis will develop a proportionate gain, and it would be unwise to tempt the chances of fortune by the substitution of any name for that of Joe Davis.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

We hope there will be a full attendance next Saturday. The Convention is a very important one, and on its action depends the harmonious action of the Democratic party during the campaign. There is the appointment of delegates to the District Convention at Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Congress; there is the appointment of delegates to the Senatorial district Convention, and the instruction of delegates to express the sentiments and present the choice of Orange; there is the selection of candidates for the House of Representatives; and there is the selection of the large body of county officers—work serious enough to engage the attention of every thinking man in the county.

The people of this county have suffered heretofore by their own negligence. They have delegated to others what they should do themselves, or they have suffered their best interests to go by default. Now let them see that the coming Convention is not run by individuals or cliques, but let the representation of townships be full, and let their action be open and fearless. Their rights and their liberties are not subjects of traffic. The offices in their gift are not to be made matters of bargain, and sale, nor things for private arrangement.

This campaign must not be entered upon with any action of the Convention that is not fully satisfactory to all the people. There must be no sting of resentment left behind which will beget indifference to the great questions of the summer's work. The State looks upon Orange with solicitude, and with confidence, and she must present herself through the act of her county Convention with harmonious arrangement and with unbroken front, prepared for that, united and vigorous action that has generally marked her political history.

The Petersburg News which lately fell under the hammer, has been succeeded by the Post, under the editorial management of Mr. R. H. Glass and Son, the former editors of the News. The public will hail with pleasure the prompt return of Mr. Glass to the ranks of journalism which he adorned by his courtesy as a gentleman, his information as a politician, and his grace and force as a writer. Success to the Post.

Raleigh News. We cordially endorse the above. Recorder. Within the last few weeks, Tilson of New York has grown strong in the Presidential race, and the indications are that he will get the nomination at St. Louis. Thurman probably comes next in hope and prospect. But too much uncertainty hangs around the question to guess the result. If New York is essential to the success of the Democratic ticket, so is Ohio, and so is Indiana, though the Democrats may afford to spare either one or the other better than could the Republicans.

The Republicans are looking up for an honest man as their presidential candidate, and such a one seems hard to find. Honesty is their card, but they play a bad hand. Blaine goes by the board. Morton reveals a bad record, and Bristow may be their compulsory choice. But Boulton has said in the Senate, that no man raised south of Mason's and Dixons line can carry the Republican vote.

If honesty and reform are the issues then the Democrats ought to win. The

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Milton Mercury very pleasantly holds out a bait to those to yield her voice to one of the Senators from the District of Columbia, as a new seat of government. The proposition of the name of an Orange Caswell man in the person of Gilmer Mebane. Orange is very prone to give birth to such a man. But that man, when he removes beyond the territory, diminishes Orange's claim as influential as wide almost as the whole Union, for her distinguished sons are found everywhere. But as in Mr. Mebane's case, they stand or fall with their new locations and carry with them no rights to claim the support of their old constituents. The question remains as it was with regard to the nominations, and we were glad to see in a former article that the Mercury recognized the force of our reasons why Orange should always claim one of the two Senators. It is a political claim well founded upon her large and always certain Democratic majority; whereas Caswell and Person are so nearly balanced, that unexpected changes put them at the mercy of the opposition, likely to be reinforced by the saving power of Orange.

As we have said before, the subject will not afford to be made one of sufficient controversy, and Orange would be rather than endanger harmony. But we believe that Caswell and Person will willingly yield to the reasons of the position, and decide between themselves, which shall have the remaining candidate.

The Californians seem bent on driving out the Chinese. It is rather a hard case. The Chinese come here by virtue of treaty stipulations, and to meet a labor demand. If they are not a desirable class of people, they are not the proper subjects of mob violence. The speech of Mr. Sergeant, member of the House from California takes the extreme view of the disastrous effects of a Chinese population; but his objections might be met by allotting them to an assigned quarter in each of the cities. That is more humane and politic, than burning their houses over their heads; yet California's wisdom seems to have risen no higher than that remedy for the evil.

The Centennial opens on the 10th inst., and will undoubtedly be a grand occasion. The articles on exhibition are mostly in place, and in extent and variety, as well as in the size of the buildings and beauty of grounds, the American Exposition will far exceed any yet held.

North Carolina is not represented except by individual exertion. We learn that Blackwell and Carr of Durham have arranged a space at large expense where they will exhibit their tobacco to the best advantage. Prof. Kerr will be there on his own responsibility and will do what justice for North Carolina he is capable of without means. It is a misfortune never to be too much to be lamented. It is a great opportunity lost.

The Impeachment trial of Belknap drags slowly along. The plea to the jurisdiction of the Court is still under discussion, and as the Court has agreed to postpone the further consideration of the case until after the session taken by Congress, to be present at the opening of the Centennial on the 10th nothing more will be done until the 15th.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 5th. President Grant has sent some curious messages to Congress during his term of office, but the one sent to the House on the fourth, in response to the resolution of the 3rd of April, is certainly the most singular. On the 3rd of April the House asked him to inform that body, whether during his term of office any official acts, or duties of the Executive had been performed in any other place than the Capital, in violation of the law of 1791. One month after receiving the resolution, the President refused to answer, telling the House to mind its own business and not to encroach upon the other departments and that he was superior to one house of Congress. He then sent a memorandum to the House that he had done his official acts away from Washington, and appended a memorandum to his message showing that Washington was often absent from the Capital and did many official acts in other places. He has had the records examined which show that John Adams was absent during four years, 385 days; Jefferson 796 days; Madison 637; Monroe 708 days; John Q. Adams 222 days and Jackson 502 days, and that the latter signed the order transferring the United States banks deposits while at Boston. He also refers to Jackson's refusal in 1833 to allow a Committee of the House to make a general examination of papers in the Executive Departments. The message is singular in its contradictions and seems to be a defiance to the House. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee without comment.

A bill has been introduced in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silver change for ten millions of legal tender. The reason is that change has become exceedingly scarce, the fractional currency being collected for redemption and the silver paid out hoarded. The bill will be strongly opposed. The

paper sent from London by McDougal, president of the Emma Mine company, places London in a rather light. The miners are not paid, and the miners are not paid with the miners, but with the miners, with the miners, and the miners are not paid before the Grand Jury, with the view of preparing six separate indictments against Chapp, the Congressional printer for misuse of public money and property.

The argument in the Belknap impeachment, as to the right of the Senate to try an officer who has resigned, is now being made, and the bill will be submitted as to whether he had resigned or not, when the articles were filed. The managers contend that he resigned on the morning of the 2nd and the House impeached him on the evening of the same day that his resignation does not relieve him. The House is discussing the Post Office appropriation bill. As reported it saves \$300,000 from last year. Considerable opposition is developed amongst Southern and Western Democrats as they say the saving will be made by restricting mail facilities in those sections, which now do not have enough. The Republicans oppose the bill as they have all others which propose to reduce public expenditures. Consideration adjourned on Tuesday until Friday to attend the opening of the exposition. Col. Tom Scott has tendered a special train free of charge. A delegation of leading Virginia Democrats has been here for several days it is said with a view of seeing who was the best and most available man for Virginia to support at the St. Louis Convention. They are reticent but rumor says a majority favor Hendricks. Morton has made a speech in the Senate defending himself from the charge made in the New York World that he had improperly used \$250,000 of money appropriated by Congress for the Border States. He made a successful defense but went out of his way to attack the Indiana Democrats and Senator McDonald gave notice that he would reply and correct Morton's history.

The friends of Tilson, Thurman, Bayard and Hendricks are all work for their favorites and a new man, that of ex-Gov. Joel Parker of New Jersey, is brought out. He is a stern Democrat and has many friends. Judge Davis is often spoken of by many of the leading Democrats as the best man who could be nominated at St. Louis. It is certain that he has elements of strength possessed by no other man named and it might prove the wisest policy to nominate him, though the campaign of 1872 is somewhat of a warning against going out of the party to seek candidates. Conkling is the favorite of the administration for the Cincinnati nomination, but I am inclined to think that the war between him and Blaine is too bitter to allow either of them to selected and that the Republicans will, in sporting phrase, "run the dark horse."

Washington, May 2.—The President and the Cabinet will go in a body to the opening of the Centennial on May 10th.

The President has recognized Teixeira La Barra as consul of Spain at New Orleans.

The portraits of the Postmaster-Generals from Franklin to Jewell, inclusive, have been forwarded to the Centennial Exhibition.

The State Department's official advice from the Rio Grande represent that all is quiet. Diaz was quiet, and the Mexican Government was sending heavy forces against him from the interior.

Gen. Terry command the expedition which is about to leave Fort Lincoln, as to allow Gen. Chuster to remain in Washington and testify as to post-tradership frauds.

Wirt Sikes has been nominated as Collector to Florence.

Gen. Reynolds denies to Clymer's committee that he has been in cahoots with contractors or received bribes from them.

Schenck, late minister to England, appeared before Clymer's committee and testified, immaterially, about his connection with the Emma mine swindle.

Thomas Walton was confirmed as attorney for the Northern district of Mississippi and Alex. M. Hardy as collector of customs for Natchez.

The Senate discussed the resolution of Mr. Hamlin to amend the rules so as to have the deliberations of the Senate in impeachment trials in public.

In the Committee of Foreign Relations, ex-Senator Schenck was asked whether he thought it proper for an American Minister to buy and sell stock? He replied that he did not consider what he had done in the Emma mine a wrong act.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will report bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange \$10,000,000 silver for \$10,000,000,000, legal tender. These latter will be again exchanged for fractional currency, which shall be destroyed.

It was decided in the Cabinet to-day not to deviate from the rule which has long existed, not to just with, even temporarily with original papers in any of the departments.

The action of the British government in refusing to deliver Winslow, was held as an emphatic reason for the abrogation of the Aburton treaty.

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WILL CALL
MILBROOK,
FOR FINE
Old Imported Brandy,
Old Tom Gin,
Old Rye Whiskey.

ND a general line of
GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA,
MOLASSES, BACON,
FLOUR, CANDLES,
SPICES, CRACKERS,
PEPPERS, CANNED GOODS,
CHEESE, PICKLES,
CONCENTRATED LIME, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market.

We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.,

We will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.

Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

May 15.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court—Spring Term 1876.

Lewis Jenkins and Elizabeth Pratt—Plaintiffs.

John Burroughs as Executor of W. N. Pratt, dec'd., A. S. Robinson, and wife Caroline Robinson, W. D. Latta and wife Isabella Latta, George Pratt and wife Alice Pratt, William Pratt, Jr., David Strayhorn and wife Martha Strayhorn, W. A. Freedman and W. A. Strayhorn, John Q. Adams, W. A. Strayhorn and wife Caroline Strayhorn, W. A. Strayhorn and wife Caroline Strayhorn, W. A. Strayhorn, W. C. Freedman and W. A. Strayhorn, his Guardian—Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

To the Sheriff of Orange County Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before the Superior Court of Orange County on the 2nd day of May, 1876, at the time and place above named, and to answer the cause of action of the Plaintiff, and to file your answer in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County within ten days from the date of this summons, and in case the Defendants take notice that it they fail to answer the said complaint within the time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness fail not and of this summons make due record.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of April 1876. GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.

Superior Court of Orange County.

In the above action it appears that the Plaintiff has filed a complaint against the Defendants.

1. That the Defendants A. S. Robinson and Caroline Robinson cannot be found, after due diligence, in this State.

2. That a cause of action exists against the Defendants.

3. That the Defendants are not residents of this State.

Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

Terms of the Reconcile for 1874.
For 1 year, \$100.
" Sandusky, 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and
promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and in-
teresting reading matter.

See change in Ad. of John Kirkland &
Co.

The post holes for the Telegraph are all
dug and posts are being delivered. This
is not a new line, as erroneously reported
but the total rebuilding of the old one,
posts, wires and all. The line was built
in 1863 and has been working ever since
with only patch-work repairs, and con-
sequently has fallen into very dilapidated
condition.

John Kirkland Jr has just returned from
a trip to New York, and has added largely
to his already attractive stock. His family
grocery store is a decided success. Low
prices, small hearts, and his goods are of
the first class.

The weather is summary at last. Thus-
day stormy and showery weather the
order of the day. The wheat and oats look
splendidly. Corn is coming up well. To-
bacco—well, there is one universal green
among the planters of scarcity or distruc-
tion of plants.

Great Attraction.

The Centennial Breakdown Minstrel
Troop of the Cadets of the Hillsboro
Military Academy will give a performance
for the benefit of their Society Library
which largely in need of funds, at the
Masonic Lodge of Hillsboro. An entire
change of programme will be presented,
Thursday night May 11th. Doors open at
7. Performance to commence punctually
at 8. Tickets to be had of John Rosemond
& Son, C. McFarland, John Kirkland Jr and
Webb Bros.

The Standard Entertainment.

Most unfortunately for our own anticipa-
tions of enjoyment we were compelled to
go to Raleigh on the afternoon of the day
of the ladies entertainment at the Masonic
Hall. We had hoped that some lady or
gentleman present would have favored us
with an account of what was so noble in
design and, as we learn, so creditable in
execution. No one has had the public
privilege to do so, and we have only the benefit
of a general hearing of success. We
inform that the entertainment netted about
\$750, and that it is to be repented.

Editor's Extraordinary Charge.

We took copious notes of the charge of
Judge Seymour to the Grand Jury of Or-
ange County at the present term of the
Court. We think it unnecessary to repro-
duce the whole, as most of the subjects
treated were plain and familiar.

The Judge however deemed it necessary
to swell with much emphasis upon the
Jury's responsibility in case of as-
sault and battery, and to reiterate some mis-
apprehensions on the part of those officers
as to the extent of the power and the limit
of their jurisdiction. The Judge instruc-
ted the Jury that, first, the assault and
battery upon which they rendered final
judgment, must have been committed
with an deadly weapon. Second, that the
complaint of the injured or aggrieved party
to the Magistrate for his action must be
made in writing, and that it must ask for
final action. Unless these prerequisites
are accomplished with the Grand Jury must
take notice of the offense. The fact that a
citizen is brought before a Magistrate does
not bar the action of the Grand Jury un-
less all the foregoing conditions are com-
piled with. But when complied with, the
Jury of the Magistrate is bound to the
assumption that it is intent to kill.

The Magistrate must return all papers
connected with examinations before him. He
must take down all questions and an-
swers as to confront witnesses whose
memories cannot be relied on for the ac-
curacy of their recitations. Examination
in writing is most satisfactory. The Ma-
gistrate must recall the names of all wit-
nesses in trial before him, and to secure
their attendance, he must take bonds, and
in certain cases, sue for attendance by
imprisonment. All the proceedings of
the Magistrate must be certified to the
Court, and the docket can be used by the
Court. If the Magistrate refuses or
neglects to return his papers, he can be
compelled to do so by a rule of Court, and
can be indicted for neglect of official duty.

The Home Court Proof

There is no medicine prescribed by
physicians, or sold by druggists, that car-
ries such evidence of its success and su-
perior virtue as Remond's GERMAN SY-
RUP for severe Coughs. Colds settled on
the Breast, Consumption, or any disease
of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that
fact is that any person afflicted, can get a
sample bottle for 10 cents and try its su-
perior effect before buying the regular
size of 16 ozs. It has lately been in-
troduced in this country from Germany,
and its wonderful cures are astonishing
every one that uses it. Three doses will
relieve any one. They are sold by Dr. O.
Hodder, 100 Main Street, Hillsboro.

Come along with your Tobacco, prices
I understand all grades wanted, at Hillsboro
Warehouse.

SUPPRESSED COLUMN.

The Court is still in session and will
continue through the week. The case of
G. W. Swanson was fixed for Tuesday. At
the time of writing we are not able to say
anything about it. The counsel and wit-
nesses for the defense were all here on
Monday.

The first week was devoted to the mis-
demeanor dockets. Sentences were passed
on the following: Doc Woods, colored,
penitentiary two years; Lacy, James
Edwards, col. 2 years do, do, Dan Cooper
3 years, do.

Jas. Ray, white, was convicted of an as-
sault with intent to kill by stabbing. William
Terry, and sentenced to one year im-
prisonment in the County jail. Some con-
siderable dissatisfaction expressed at the
result which subjects the County to heavy
costs when both the nature of the assault
and the character of the assailant would
seem to justify a sentence to the Peni-
tentiary.

Calvin Jernigan, for assault and battery
was sentenced to ten days imprisonment
in the County jail and a fine of one hun-
dred dollars.

A. W. Cheek, indicted for shooting at
David Holmes was sentenced to five days
imprisonment. We learn that strong ex-
cusing circumstances mitigated very
much the gravity of the offence.

We will present in our next as full a re-
port as it is possible to obtain of the pro-
ceedings of the whole term.

The bar during this week is well repre-
sented. We observe present on Monday
Messrs. Fuller and Ashe from Raleigh,
and Mr. Boyd of Alamance who are eng-
aged in the Swanson case, and other
gentlemen on the same as well as the op-
posite side will be here when the trial
commences.

P. S.

REMOVAL OF THE SWANSON CASE.

Since writing the above the counsel for
the defendant made affidavit that a fair
trial could not be had for his client in the
County of Orange, by reason of the force
of certain articles appearing in the Hillsboro
Recorder, and Raleigh News sup-
posed to be prejudicial to the accused, and
therefore made application for the re-
moval of the case to another county, prob-
ably to Wake.

EDITOR RECORDER: A desire for fair
play induces me to ask a little space in
your paper to make a suggestion as to our
candidate for the Senate from Orange. And
in the first place understand Mr. Editor
that I do not desire to controvert any-
thing said as to the fitness or claims of any
gentleman already mentioned in this
connection. On the contrary I not only
freely admit the fitness of many men
mentioned but, and disposed to engender
the people of Orange that we have so
many gentlemen whose antecedents give
assurance that either in the Senate or
elsewhere they would be found fully up to
the requirements of a critical and well
informed constituency. Our former
representative in the Senate Mr. C. E. Parish
is entitled, by an almost unanimous verdict,
to the "well done, good and faithful
servant" from our people. You know Mr.
Editor, that it has been a question of long
standing to offer to a representative
whose record is approved a re-election al-
most as a matter of right and natural in-
ference from a departure from this custom is that
the representative who is not tendered a
re-election has been weighed in the
balance and found wanting. Now the question
at issue occurs, are the people of Or-
ange willing to affix that stigma to
the name of any one who has served them as
faithfully as Mr. Parish has done? I am
satisfied that such a verdict in Orange
would find little approval in either Person
or Castell. A recent visit to these counties
afforded me an opportunity of knowing
something about the sentiment of the
people there and I state it as the result of
my information and observation that Mr.
Parish will, if renominated, command a
much larger vote than he received in 1874.
Mr. Parish, it is true Mr. Editor, lacked in
early life those great advantages which
flow from education and the possession of
wealth, but in spite of all he to-day oc-
cupies a position high in the confidence and
esteem of his people and taking suc-
cess as the measure of excellence, in his
profession he ranks among the best. In
the Senate he won the respect of his as-
sociates and upon all questions of moment
he exhibited pluck, intelligence and devotion
to the best interest of his people.

The State introduced as witness J. P.
Herren, I. M. Davis, Mr. Lilly of Fayette-
ville, Mr. Elliott, W. Pemberton, Preston
Bridges, Austin Burgess, Mr. Jenkins,
Dr. Rodgers, W. A. Patterson and Mr.
Leatherwood. The defense, as to char-
acter alone, Bishop Atkinson, Major Sted-
man, W. B. Lynch, Strange's old instruc-
tor at Bingham's Dr. Durham, his associate
at the University of Virginia, W. P. Can-
ady, S. L. Fremont, E. S. Martin, R.
Bridges, and Dr. Thomas, the family
physician, all of Wilmington.

The main reliance of the defense rested
on the testimony of Lilly, Elliott, Pen-
berton, and others who brought in the
declaration of Strange just after the
commission of the deed. This, Mr. Hon.
Judge Watts, after an exhaustive argu-
ment on the part of Col. Gaither for the de-
fense, and Capt. McLeod for the prosecu-
tion, ruled to his entire strength to the
polar opposite of the transaction
and admitted.

The declaration was made in response to
Mr. Patterson's inquiry, "Tommy, what
have you done?" when Strange said, "I
did it in self-defense—he was coming at
me with a knife."

Dr. Rogers testified regarding the post
mortem examination of Murray's body,
that he was shot under the left collar bone,
the ball ranging downward. The imme-
diate cause of death being strangulation from
flow of blood.

The defense agreed to waive the right to
last speech, in consideration of what ap-
peared to them important advantage of in-
roducing testimony as to character. No
young man in the State, subjected to so
severe scrutiny, ever passed better examination.
The venerable Bishop of North Carolina,
Dr. Watson his pastor, Major Lynch
his teacher, Dr. Thomas his physician, and
others who know him from childhood, gave
him a character "without spot or blemish."

The counsel for the State were J. M.
Gudger, Solicitor; W. B. and G. S. Fergu-
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M. Irvin, A. T. and T. F. Davidson, D.
Coleman, J. C. L. Gudger and A. A.
Howell.

Smith's PRECINCT, May 5th 1876.

MR. EDITOR: From my last paper I see
that a discussion of the political merits of
persons and sections, have very properly
commenced through your valuable
columns; also some good men suggested
any of the equally able and honest voters of our
section. I think justice and fair play de-
mand a fair proportion of candidates
and am sure would secure a better vote.
We have however had some discord and
I think that it would be wisdom for the
delegates to have a keen eye to this in the
youth of the convention, because the
voters have a long time to consider; there-
fore, the Convention of the 13th inst.
Should choose men without spot or blemish
as to honesty and of sufficient business

Don't forget the Centennial Breakdown.

qualifications &c, the grace the position in
which they are expected to serve the
people.

I am 16 years old, and have not
about one eighth of the time I have been
not had a county office since the war, save
that of postmaster for a short time (my
memory serves me right); when we opened
not our mouth for we had nothing—nothing.
But we do not lack at voters and the
payers that the Convention give us full
consideration and know we have men in
West and South over Orange as good as
can be found anywhere and still their
entitled to the interest of the people. I
take this medium of calling the people's
attention to these neglected voters in
competition to us.

"COMMON SENSE."

"FOR THE Recorder,
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS."

ORANGE COUNTY June 7th 1875.

The Board of Trustees for Hillsboro
Township presented the following ac-
counts for services rendered and Township
for the present year asking the Com-
missioners to lay a tax on the Township to
pay said amounts as follows:

Richard M. Jones, Trustee filed \$20.00.

Calvin E. Smith, account filed \$25.00.

A. C. Hunter, account filed \$8.00.

James Lynch, account filed \$6.00.

Geo. M. Lynch, account filed \$5.00.

N. D. Bainbridge, account filed \$4.00.

W. R. Thompson, Constable, \$5.00.

Geo. A. Walker, serving road order \$2.00.

A. Complete Stock of

Ladies Home Made Work,

bought of leading Houses in Philadelphia
Winchester and New York.

We are seeking a SPECIALTY OF

GROCERIES,

To parties offering money for same.

Coffee by the Sack, 25 or 50 pounds.

Sugars and Molasses by the quantity.

We will sell you these Goods for money
as low as you can buy any where freight

added:

Full line of

FERTILIZERS.

We have Agency for Ober's and Gilliam's

Tobacco Compound, to Clubs wanting

Eight Tom or one Pound, we will give the

Manufacturers discount of five dollars.

C. M. PARKS.

POPULARITY.

JOHN LAW'S Clerk.

It is ordered by the Board of Com-
missioners that the Constable for Hills-
boro Township pay the foregoing accounts
out of the money he collects for that pur-
pose, and out of any balance in his hands
after paying said accounts he shall pay an
account of Alexander A. Smiths of
\$1.00 this day filed 7th Feb. 1876.

JOHN LAW'S Clerk.

The large number of testimonies from
Physicians and other persons who have
used it, bear the most conclusive evidence
of the high esteem in which "Dr. Wade's
Liver Corrector" is held.

Mary had a little dress, all ruffled,
puffed and braided. "Domestic Fashions"
gave it shape, the "New Domestic" shade

THE STRANGE TRIAL.

The Blue Ridge Blade says: our readers
will remember the unfortunate homicide
which took place in Haywood county last
summer, when young Tommy Strange shot
and killed a young man by the name of
Murray. The trial was removed from
Haywood to Buncombe, and began last
week at Asheville.

As we go to press, a gentleman on the
train directly from Asheville, says the evi-
dence was all in on Saturday evening and
the argument opened on Monday. He is
quite confident from the intelligent char-
acter of the jury and the evidence that the
defendant will be acquitted.

The State introduced as witness J. P.
Herren, I. M. Davis, Mr. Lilly of Fayette-
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commenced

Pittsburgh Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

THE RECORDER.

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3 " " 12 months \$1.50 " 12 " " 3.00
Half-square \$1.00 monthly \$0.25 6 months \$0.50 " 12 months \$1.00
column 3 months \$1.00 monthly \$0.25 12 months \$1.00

IS IT LARGE ACREAGE THAT
MAKES THE FARM?

Some men are disengaged from undertaking to farm, for the reason that they have no means to buy and cultivate a large scale. They forget that the largest and best industries of our country have had a small beginning. It is a common mistake among farmers to want a larger acreage than they possess. Not content with what they have, they are ever striving to extend their boundary lines, instead of putting all their muscle and brain toward the improvement of what they have. Nine-tenths of the large land-holders and cultivators of the soil own too much land; the work is poorly done if an attempt is made to tend more land than the force employed will warrant, and the consequence is poor crops and unsatisfactory results generally. It is not the number of acres, but the manner of tilling which tells in the profit and loss account. Many are the farmers with only fifty or seventy acres that make more clear money every year than those who cultivate and half till hundreds of acres. Many a man would be better off ten years hence if he would now sell one-third or even one-half of his land and use the money thus obtained for the payment of his debts or the improvement of what land remained, than he will be to drag along with the whole. He has not capital enough to carry on his business in a profitable manner. He cannot make needed improvement because he has not the means with which to pay for them. His money is locked up in land which he has not capital enough to properly manage. He can not pay cash, and for everything which he buys he is charged from ten to twenty per cent too much, and is constantly harassed with debts and business perplexities. He would be much happier and prosperous if he had less land and was free from these annoyances. Thirty or forty acres, besides a wood lot if proper, managed, would return a larger net profit than the average of the large farms which are now so common. And these small farms could be managed by the owner and one or two of his sons, or a hired man, and thus much of the perplexity and trouble of having hired help would be avoided. It would make less work in the house, and not only promote the happiness and prosperity of the farmer, but also be a benefit to his wife and family.

THE BEST WAY TO FEED OATS.

[From the Southern Planter and Farmer.]

We all know that feeding oats in the sheep is the most wasteful way they can be fed; and we also know that when they are threshed and cleaned and fed to horses, that a considerable quantity of the grain passes through them whole, without affording them any nourishment whatever. Now to prevent these losses, I thresh my oats and feed them in the chaff; and I have yet to see a whole grain of oats in the manure when so fed. I know of no one else who feeds this way; but, with an experience of two years, I can fully recommend it as the best way I know of. These are the advantages of this method: 1. It is impossible for the horse to swallow the grain when mixed with the dry chaff without thoroughly masticating it, and wetting it with saliva, which greatly aids the digestion of the food. 2. I think there will be one-fourth more nourishment obtained from the grain. 3. There will be no oats dropped in the wheat fields to mix with the grain sown, thereby vexing and bringing ills to the farmer, as I have known from the cause.

I thresh with a two-horse railway power and small threshbox with shaker, as the cheapest, all things considered. The oats can be hauled loose in a wagon bed at the stable, or put up in rail-pens at the stack; no sacks required.

This matter of economy in feeding is very important; on it may depend our entire profit, if we feed (as we should) the most we produce. The old saying that one improvident person can destroy what two can make will apply to this, as well as to the kitchen. U. H. Gill.

Phelps county, Mo.

TWO GREAT NEEDS.

B. F. Peck, of East Bethany, N. Y.; in a private letter to the Southern Planter and Farmer, says:

"Your statement that you have abundance of cheap lands and no reliable labor, suggests to my mind two great needs that are felt all through our country, East, West, North and South. The first is, herds of cattle and sheep to occupy the cheap land, paying the rent in meat, and butter, and cheese, and wool; thus conserving the labor and means on the better lands and making them double their production. Second, (not second in importance,) we need a more thorough thrashing of farmers and their sons to their business; let them learn

thoroughly all the details of their business, so that an early department may not only tell their laborers how to do their work, but, by their example, show them how to do it; then let them learn to give their attention to their business as thoroughly and as systematically as men do all other branches of business, and they will soon find their laborers progressing, their farms improving, and their hired labor, also, will share in the general improvement and become more useful and reliable; and what is better than all else, we shall be no longer dependent on the hired labor. I believe that the future has in store no greater rewards for men than are reserved for the farmers of our country, but they are to be the rewards of earnest and persistent effort; no laurels for the slothful. It is the eye and hand of the Master that makes the flock thrive and the fields bear with grain."

Mares in foal should not be tied up in their stalls, but kept in loose-rein stalls not less than 12x12 feet. It would be far better if no horse were kept in a stall of less size than this. Some horses will not lie down in a narrow stall until forced by fatigue, and many wounded hips and backs are caused by contact with the walls of narrow stalls. Horses may be worked lightly; they are better for the exercise. A feed of carrots, rutabagas, or sugar beets daily, will be useful; or instead of these a quart of linseed oil meal, with their feed, may be given. Carelessness in any breeding animal is to be carefully guarded against.

No stock should be allowed to wander over the meadows. This is doubly injurious. It destroys the grass and spoils the appetite of the animals for dry feed. Nothing is gained, but much is lost by this practice. The ground is also "poached," and quarries are formed in low springy spots where the first grass appears.

Ought to be allowed to sit down—a merchant of forty years' standing.

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From any point in U. S. and of U. S.
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Particulars from our office, and 5c. Ad-
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Guide, showing how either sex may
lose and gain the love and affection of any person
they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail to
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Tested by popular use for over
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

DR. Strong's Compound SANATIVE PILLS,
cure Constipation, Billiousness, Bowel
Complaints, Material Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas,
and all diseases requiring an active but mild
purgative.

Dr. Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cure
Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Neuralgic Complaints, Sick
Heads, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of
the Stomach. C. E. HULL & CO., New York.

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